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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/808,856	03/25/2004	Michael Lester Kerns	DN2001-192D01	6677
7590 01/23/2009 The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company Patent & Trademark Department - D/823			EXAMINER	
			PATEL, PRITESH ASHOK	
1144 East Market Street Akron, OH 44316-0001			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3763	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/23/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/808,856	KERNS ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	PRITESH PATEL	3763
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeariod for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory periot - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tid d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDON	N. mely filed n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ Th 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal matters, pr	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examing 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 25 March 2004 is/are Applicant may not request that any objection to the	rawn from consideration. /or election requirement. ner. : a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected	•
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre	ection is required if the drawing(s) is ol	pjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applica iority documents have been receiv au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No red in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/25/2005.	4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	oate

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-3 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Polyisoprene is commonly known in the art as rubber and the applicant's use of a neodymium catalyst to polymerize polyisoprene rubber is known. The term neodymium polyisoprene rubber is not shown to have any difference with polyisoprene and the examiner interprets the neodymium descriptor as a naming adjective derived from the catalyst in a reaction. Further neodymium being a rare metal would only be able to be in trace amounts in a polyisoprene structure designed to function with a substance entering a body or it would render the substance toxic as leeching would occur.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

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- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 6. Claims 1, 2, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Case (US 4405317) in view of Takeuchi et al. (US 4433107).

Concerning claims 1 and 2, Case discloses a syringe (10) comprising a barrel (12) having a fluid chamber, a proximal end, a distal end, an elongated tip stemming from element (22), a plunger rod (16), and a ribbed stopper (50), comprised of rubber (Fig 1). Case does not disclose a neodymium polyisoprene rubber. Takeuchi et al. discloses a polyisoprene rubber synthesized using a neodymium element (column 4 lines 22-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that a synthesized rubber made with neodymium would be a neodymium polyisoprene rubber. It would further have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Case with a neodymium polyisoprene as taught by

Takeuchi et al. to use a purer form of rubber.

Concerning claims 16 and 17, in addition to the above disclosure, Case discloses a second barrel (16) with ribbed stopper (26), said second barrel slidably connectable with first barrel so as to mix to substance together before delivery (Fig 1).

7. Claims >? are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Case in view of Takeuchi et al. in further view of Throckmorton et al. (US 3541063).

Concerning claims 3 and 18, Case in view of Takeuchi et al. fails to disclose a catalyst mechanism. Throckmorton et al. discloses a catalyst system including an organoaluminum compound, an organoneodymium compound, and at least one compound having a labile halide ion (column 2 line 30, column 3 lines 1-5, and column 3 line 39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Case in view of Takeuchi with a catalyst system as taught by Throckmorton et al.

Concerning claims 4 and 5, Throckmorton et al. discloses an organoaluminum compound and some examples of them (column 2 lines 30-58).

Concerning claims 6-10, Throckmorton et al. discloses an organoneodymium compound and a list of possible ligands 1 to 20 carbons long (column 2 line 60-72 and column 3 lines 1-33).

Concerning claims 11-14, Throckmorton discloses a labile halide ion (column 3 lines 38-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that though only organometallic halides are provided in detail any labile halide could be used as the third catalyst component.

Concerning claim 15, a range of ratios for the various compounds in the catalyst are provided (column 3 lines 64-72).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PRITESH PATEL whose telephone number is (571)270-7025. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30Am-5:00PM, every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nicholas Lucchesi can be reached on (571)272-4977. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner, Art Unit 3763 01/12/2009

/Nicholas D Lucchesi/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3763